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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/945,369	08/31/2001	Soemin Tjong	MSI-921US	2116
22801	7590	03/21/2005	EXAMINER	
LEE & HAYES PLLC 421 W RIVERSIDE AVENUE SUITE 500 SPOKANE, WA 99201			JOO, JOSHUA	
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			2154	

DATE MAILED: 03/21/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary	Application No. 09/945,369	Applicant(s) TJONG ET AL.	
	Examiner Joshua Joo	Art Unit 2154	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 31 August 2001.
- 2a) ☐ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☒ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 and 32-44 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-14 and 32-44 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152) |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

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1. Claims 1-14, 32-44 are presented for examination.
2. Claims 1-14, 32-44 are rejected.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

4. Claims 1-14, 32-44 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Applicant's Admitted Prior Art (AAPA), Specification, Pages #1-9 and in view of Narisi et al, #6,233,619 (Narisi hereinafter).

5. As per claim 1, AAPA teaches of:

a) a data communication interface driver configured to communicatively link with a data communication interface of the host device via the point-to-point data communication link (Page 1, lines 8-10; Page 7, lines 13-15. Remote NDIS miniport driver communicates with remotely connected device. Computing devices can be communicatively linked with a point-to-point communication connection.).

6. AAPA does not teach of:

a virtual driver component configured to communicate with the data communication interface device and the client device; and

a virtual network configured to communicatively link the data communication interface driver with the virtual driver component.

7. Narisi teaches an invention for a transport layer interface for high-speed communication between two computer systems where a virtual LAN miniport driver is used to provide communications between two servers. Narisi also teaches that a virtual LAN driver appears as a "Virtual Lan" to provide a link between NDIS interface and the server (Fig 8; Col 16, lines 29-36; 43-60).

8. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of AAPA and Narisi because the teachings of Narisi to use a virtual LAN miniport driver to communicate with the two servers would improve the invention of AAPA by providing a high speed communication interface, and the use of a virtual LAN allows for the two devices to use their native mechanism to communicate with each other.

9. As per claim 32, AAPA teaches of:

a) providing a network communication component designed for data communication over a distributed network (Page 6, lines 6-8. Computing device has a distributed network data communication components.).

b) providing a connection interface to couple the network communication component with a host computing device (Page 6, lines 16-21; Page 7, lines 13-15. Remote NDIS miniport driver communicates with remotely connected device through a bus/network microport.).

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10. AAPA does not teach of:

providing a virtual network to communicatively link the network communication component and a virtual driver component of a client computer device.

11. Narisi teaches an invention for a transport layer interface for high-speed communication between two computer systems where a virtual LAN miniport driver is used to provide communications between two servers. Narisi also teaches that a virtual LAN driver appears as a "Virtual Lan" to provide a link between NDIS interface and the server (Fig 8; Col 16, lines 29-36; 43-60).

12. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of AAPA and Narisi because the teachings of Narisi to use a virtual LAN miniport driver to communicate with the two servers would improve the invention of AAPA by providing a high speed communication interface, and the use of a virtual LAN allows for the two devices to use their native mechanism to communicate with each other.

13. As per claims 2, 33, and 34, AAPA teaches a data communication system, wherein the data communication interface driver is a Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (NDIS) driver and the data communication interface is a Remote NDIS component configured to communicate with the Remote NDIS driver via the point-to-point data communication link (Page 1, lines 8-10; Page 7, lines 12-15; Page 8, lines 1-2. The data communication interface driver is a Remote NDIS miniport driver, which communicates with the Remote NDIS driver of the remote device via a USB connection. Computing devices can be communicatively linked with a point-to-point communication connection. (It is inherent that the remote device's data

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communication interface is a Remote NDIS component because it is able to communicate NDIS messages with the Remote NDIS driver miniport driver.).

14. As per claims 3 and 35, AAPA teaches a data communication system as recited in claim 1, wherein the data communication interface driver is a Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (NDIS) driver and the data communication interface is a Remote (NDIS) component configured to communicate Remote NDIS messages with the Remote NDIS driver via the point-to-point communication link (Page 1, lines 8-10; Page 7, lines 12-15; Page 8, lines 1-2. The data communication interface driver is a Remote NDIS miniport driver, which communicates Remote NDIS messages with the Remote NDIS driver of the remote device via a USB connection. Computing devices can be communicatively linked with a point-to-point communication connection (It is inherent that the remote device's data communication interface is a Remote NDIS component because it is able to communicate NDIS messages with the Remote NDIS driver miniport driver.).

15. As per claims 4 and 42, AAPA does not teach of a data communication system, wherein the virtual network is a local area network.

16. Narisi teaches an invention for a virtual transport layer interface, where the virtual network is a LAN (Col 16, lines 29-36).

17. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of AAPA and Narisi. The teachings of Narisi's of a to use a virtual LAN improves AAPA by allowing for two devices to use their native mechanism to communicate with each other.

18. As per claim 5, AAPA teaches of a data communication interface driver that is a Remote Network Driver Interface Specification driver (Page 7, lines 12-15).

19. AAPA does not teach of a Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (NDIS) driver configured to communicate with the virtual driver component via the virtual network.

20. Narisi teaches an invention where the data communication interface driver is a NDIS driver that communicates with a virtual driver in a virtual LAN to communicate between two servers (Col 16, lines 29-44).

21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of AAPA and Narisi. The teachings of Narisi of a NDIS driver that communicates with a virtual driver in a virtual LAN improve AAPA by providing a high speed communications interface. As taught by Narisi, the virtual LAN also allows for two devices to use their native mechanism to communicate with each other.

22. As per claim 6, AAPA teaches a data communication system, wherein the data communication interface is a Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (NDIS) driver configured to communicate Remote NDIS messages (Page 7, lines 12-15).

23. AAPA does not teach that the Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (NDIS) driver communicates with the virtual driver component via the virtual network.

24. Narisi teaches an invention where the data communication interface driver is a NDIS driver that communicates with a virtual driver in a virtual LAN in order to communicate between the two servers (Col 16, lines 29-44).

25. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of AAPA and Narisi. The teachings of Narisi of a NDIS driver that communicates with a virtual driver in a virtual LAN improve AAPA by providing a high speed communications interface. As taught by Narisi, the virtual LAN also allows for two devices to use their native mechanism to communicate with each other.

26. As per claims 7 and 43, AAPA teaches a data communication system, wherein the data communication interface driver is a Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (NDIS) driver and the data communication interface is a Remote NDIS component configured to communicate with the Remote NDIS driver via the point-to-point data communication link. (Page 1, lines 8-10; Page 7, lines 12-15; Page 8, lines 1-2. The data communication interface driver is a Remote NDIS miniport driver, which communicates with the Remote NDIS driver of the remote device via a USB connection. Computing devices can be communicatively linked with a point-to-point communication connection (It is inherent that the remote device's data communication interface is a Remote NDIS component because it is able to communicate NDIS messages with the Remote NDIS driver miniport driver.).

27. AAPA does not teach that the Remote NDIS driver is configured to communicate with the virtual driver component via the virtual network.

28. Narisi teaches an invention where the data communication interface driver is a NDIS driver that communicates with a virtual driver in a virtual LAN in order to communicate between the two servers (Col 16, lines 29-44).

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29. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of AAPA and Narisi. The teachings of Narisi of a NDIS driver that communicates with a virtual driver in a virtual LAN improve AAPA by providing a high speed communications interface. As taught by Narisi, the virtual LAN also allows for two devices to use their native mechanism to communicate with each other.

30. As per claims 8 and 44, AAPA teaches a data communication system, wherein the data communication interface driver is a Remote Network Driver Interface Specification (NDIS) driver and the data communication interface is a Remote NDIS component configured to communicate Remote NDIS messages with the Remote NDIS driver via the point-to-point data communication link (Page 1, lines 8-10; Page 7, lines 12-15; Page 8, lines 1-2. The data communication interface driver is a Remote NDIS miniport driver, which communicates Remote NDIS messages with the Remote NDIS driver of the remote device via a USB connection. Computing devices can be communicatively linked with a point-to-point communication connection (It is inherent that the remote device's data communication interface is a Remote NDIS component because it is able to communicate NDIS messages with the Remote NDIS driver miniport driver.).

31. AAPA does not teach that the Remote NDIS driver is configured to communicate with a virtual driver component via the virtual network.

32. Narisi teaches an invention where the data communication interface driver is a NDIS driver that communicates with a virtual driver in a virtual LAN in order to communicate between the two servers (Col 16, lines 29-44).

33. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to combine the teachings of AAPA and Narisi. The teachings of Narisi of a NDIS driver that communicates with a virtual driver in a virtual LAN improve AAPA by providing a high speed communications interface. As taught by Narisi, the virtual LAN also allows for two devices to use their native mechanism to communicate with each other.

34. As per claims 9 and 36, AAPA teaches a data communication system, further comprising a connection interface configured to couple the point-to-point data communication link with the client device (Page 1, lines 8-10; Page 7, lines 15-19. Devices can be linked with a point-to-point communication connection. Remote NDIS miniport driver communicates with a microport driver layer where the microport driver can include a USB bus microport, a 1394 bus microport, and a Bluetooth microport.).

35. As per claims 10 and 37, AAPA teaches a data communication system, further comprising a Universal Serial Bus data communication interface configured to couple the point-to-point data communication link with the client device (Page 7, lines 15-19. Remote NDIS miniport driver communicates with a microport driver layer, which can include a USB bus microport.).

36. As per claims 11 and 38, AAPA teaches a data communication system, further comprising a 1394 bus data communication interface configured to couple the point-to-point data communication link with the client device (Page 7, lines 15-19. Remote NDIS miniport driver communicates with a microport driver layer, which can include a 1394 bus microport.).

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37. As per claims 12 and 39, AAPA teaches a data communication system, further comprising a wireless data communication interface configured to couple the point-to-point data communication link with the client device (Page 7, lines 15-19. Remote NDIS miniport driver communicates with a microport driver layer, which can include a Bluetooth microport.).

38. As per claims 13 and 40, AAPA teaches a data communication system, further comprising a Bluetooth data communication interface configured to couple the point-to-point data communication link with the client device (Page 7, lines 15-19. Remote NDIS miniport driver communicates with a microport driver layer, which can include a Bluetooth microport.).

39. As per claims 14 and 41, AAPA teaches a data communication system comprising a data communication interface that can be a USB bus microport, 1394 bus microport, 1394 bus microport, or any other similar communication protocol microport (Page 7, lines 15-19).

40. AAPA does not specifically teach a data communication system, further comprising an infrared data communication interface configured to couple the point-to-point data communication link with the client device.

41. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to use an infrared data communication interface because it would improve the capability of the computing device by allowing wireless communication to remote devices such as laptops, notebooks, and printers.

Conclusion

41. A shortened statutory period for reply to this Office action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action.

42. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Joshua Joo whose telephone number is 571 272-3966 and fax number is 571 273-3966. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday 8 to 5:30.

43. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John A Follansbee can be reached on 571 272-3964.

44. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

March 11, 2005
JJ

 JOHN FOLLANSBEE
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